



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 13

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### Poetry.

#### What is Noble?

BY CHAR. SWAIN.

What is noble? To inherit  
Wealth, estate, and proud degree?  
There must be some other merit  
Higher yet than that for me!  
Something greater far must enter  
Into life's majestic span;  
Fitted to create and centre  
True nobility in man!

What is noble? 'Tis the finer  
Portion of our mind and heart;  
Link'd to something still divinior  
Than mere language can impart:  
Ever prompting—ever seeing  
Some improvement yet to plan;  
To uplift our fellow-being,  
And, like man, to feel for Man!

What is noble? Is the sabre  
Nobler than the humble spade?  
Truer than a digity in labor  
Truer than a pomp array'd?  
He who seeks the Mind's improvement  
Aids the world in aiding Mind;  
Every great commanding movement  
Serves not one—but all mankind.

O'er the forge's heat and ashes,  
O'er the engine's iron head,  
Where the rapid shuttle flashes  
And the spindle whirls its thread;  
There is labor lowly tending  
Each requirement of the hour,  
There is genius still extending  
Science—and its world of power!

'Mid the dust, and speed, and clamor  
Of the loom-shed and the mill;  
'Mid the clink of wheel and hammer  
Great results are growing still!  
Though too oft by Fashion's creatures,  
Work and workers may be blam'd,  
Commerce need not hide its features!  
Industry is not ashamed!

What is noble? That which places  
Truth in its enfranchis'd will;  
Leaving steps, like angel-traces,  
That mankind may follow still!  
E'en though Scorn's malignant glances  
Prove him poorest of his clan,  
He's the Noble—who advances  
Freedom, and the Cause of Man!

#### DIVINE AUTHORITY, OR THE QUESTION, WAS JOSEPH SMITH SENT OF GOD?

By Orson Pratt,

One of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

A FEW days since, Mrs. Pratt and myself, together with some others, were kindly invited to take tea with a very respectable gentleman of this town (Liverpool), who, though not connected with our church, yet was, with his family, sincerely inquiring after the truth. They seemed to be fully convinced in relation to the most important features of our doctrine, and were desirous of extending their investigations still further. We hope that their researches may happily result in a full conviction of the truth, and that they may obtain that certainty, so much to be desired, as to the divine authority of the great and important message now revealed from heaven—a message which must assuredly prove a savor of life or death to the generation now living. The message is beginning to awake the attention of the honest, virtuous, and upright among all classes of society. They seem to be aroused from the slumber of ages.

A message of simple truth, when sent from God—when published by divine authority through divinely inspired men, penetrates the mind like a sharp two-edged sword, and cuts asunder the deeply-rooted prejudices, the iron-bound sinews of ancient error and tradition, made sacred by age and rendered popular by human wisdom. It severs with undeviating exactness between truth and falsehood—between the doctrine of Christ and the doctrines of men; it levels with the most perfect ease every argument that human learning may array against it. Opinions, creeds invented by uninspired men, and doctrines originated in

schools of divinity, all vanish like the morning dew—all sink into insignificance when compared with a message direct from heaven. Such a message shines upon the understanding like the splendors of the noon-day sun; it whispers in the ears of mortals, saying, "This is the way, walk ye in it." Certainty and assurance are its constant companions; it is entirely unlike all plans or systems ever invented by human authority, it has no alliance, connexion, or fellowship with any of them; it speaks with divine authority, and all nations, without an exception, are required to obey. He that receives the message and endures to the end will be saved; he that rejects it will be damned. It matters not what his former righteousness may have been—none can be excused.

As a specimen of the anxious inquiry which now pervades the minds of many in relation to this church, we publish the following extract from a letter, which was kindly read to us during our afore-mentioned visit, by the gentleman who received it from his friend in London. We were struck with the apparent candor, the sound judgment, and the correct conclusions of the author of the letter, and earnestly solicited the privilege of publishing it. Permission was granted on condition that we would withhold names. We here present it to our readers, and shall endeavor, in the same spirit of candor, to answer the all-important inquiries contained in it.

July 15th.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have been expecting, time after time, to be able to return you the "Letters" you so kindly left with me. As I informed you in my last, I cursorily read through the Letters, and then handed the book to Mr. With him it is at the present time. The impression made thereby on his mind is very remarkable, and he requests me to inform you, that if you will allow him, he means to keep the book, if you will please to let him know the price thereof. He and I concur in our view of Mormonism at present. Do you inquire what that view is? I will then proceed to state it. We consider that the proofs which Mormonism gives of the apostasy are, without question, clear and demonstrative; we entirely concur also in the personal appearance and reign of our Lord; we are persuaded that all the preachers and teachers of the day are without authority—that their teachings and interpretations are uncertain as to the truth—that the translations of the Scriptures being done without inspiration, are also uncertain. All is uncertain! melancholy thought! a deplorable picture but a true one!—the different teachers doing the best they can!—all jarring—all contending! The result—division, multiplied division! And they have a right if they think proper to divide from an authority merely human. But their multiplied division is a multiplied proof that they are wrong—that they are without that spirit who guides into truth, and truth is ours!

My dear sir, the "Saints" have made out a strong and irrefragable case to show that "authority to teach" is nowhere, if not with them; to teach, interpret, &c., is one that at present does not create a conviction in Mr. — or my mind. We admit that it is very reasonable to suppose that, under such circumstances, God would raise up and send one invested with authority. Whether Joseph Smith was such an one is the all important question. I also admit, that so far as I am acquainted with his history, there is something very remarkable about him; perhaps I should be fully convinced if I were more fully read in writings relating to him. I wish I lived near to you, and then I would read more fully on the subject; I confess my mind is much concerned to arrive at a clear conclusion upon the point.

Mr. — wishes you, if you will be so good, to select a few books that you think clearly prove the divine mission of Joseph Smith, and send them in a parcel to him with the prices; he will feel much obliged, and will send you a post office order for the amount; he believes your selection will be a judicious one. I have heard Mr. Banks twice since I saw you, and other individual teachers also. There is much in their public services I approve. I am struck with the simplicity of their celebration of the ordinances. \* \* \* One result of my conversation with you and Banks, and perusing the Letters, is, that I can be no longer connected with any sect. So far as I see, I can without difficulty confound in argument—plain Scriptural argument—any into whose company I am at any time thrown. The Methodist system I am convinced is the worst, because its pretensions are highest. I stand, therefore, fully alone. I declare I should be glad to be con-

vinced that Mormonism is what it professes to be; I would join it to-day if my mind could be convinced that its elders had authority to baptize me for the remission of my sins, and lay hands on me for the gift of the Holy Ghost. These sacred ordinances I would obey gladly, if I knew men having authority to administer them. To have these ordinances administered without divine authority is mere child's play. Thus you see my position. A Methodist leader, an old friend, said to me the other day, "Are you connected with the Church of Christ now?" "I hear you are not with us now." I answered, "Where is the Church of Christ?" He replied it is found among the different sects. I then inquired, "Are you in the Church of Christ? for if you are, you must be a member of all the sects." This rather puzzled him. I then asked him "Shew me the sect that resembled the church at the beginning?" He said certainly not. I inquired why not? He was shrewd enough to be silent and to see that his own mouth must condemn his sect and all the sects. Observe, in the absence of the spirit, men must do as well as they can. This I am trying to do, only I confess that I am poor, and blind, and naked, bereft of the glory of the certainty of the Church of Christ. The sects, however, are satisfied, though "poor, blind, and naked," to boast of increase of goods, chapels, rich friends, preachers, &c., &c. So much for my present views and standing. I suppose by this time you have acted on your convictions, and are joined to the Saints; in all honesty you ought, I confess. The moment a conviction that divine authority and certainty of teaching is with them, that moment will I join them.

Farewell. My respectful regards to Mrs. —, and ever believe me, my dear sir, yours very truly,

FIRST.—The author of the above letter has carefully examined the present state of the world, and declares himself fully convinced of the awful apostasy which now so universally prevails. He unhesitatingly admits that all authority to teach—to administer ordinances—to build up the church of Christ, has entirely passed from the earth—that "all is uncertain." He also admits "it is very reasonable to suppose that under such circumstances, God would raise up and send one invested with authority. Whether Joseph Smith was such an one is the all important question." Yes, indeed, it is an important question, and one that involves the fate of the present generation. If Joseph Smith was not sent of God, this church cannot be the church of God, and the tens of thousands who have been baptized into this church are yet in their sins, and no better off than the millions that have gone before them. The form, without the power and authority, is no better than the hundreds of human forms that have no resemblance to the ancient pattern; indeed, it is more dangerous, because better calculated to deceive. Other churches do not profess to have inspired apostles, prophets, prophetesses, evangelists, &c., hence we know, if the New Testament be true, that they cannot be the church of God. But the Latter-Day Saints profess to have all these officers and gifts among them, and profess to have authority to administer in every form, ordinance, and blessing of the ancient church; hence we know, that as far as the offices, doctrines, ordinances, and ceremonies are evidence, this church can exhibit a perfect pattern. In these things, then, both ancient and modern Saints are exactly alike. By the New Testament then we cannot be condemned.

If the Latter-Day Saints are not what they profess to be, one thing is certain, that no one ever will be able to confute their doctrine by the Scriptures; however imperfect the people may be, their doctrine is infallible. Can this be said of any other people who have existed on the eastern hemisphere during the last 1700 years? No. Their doctrines have been a heterogeneous mixture of truth and error, that would not stand the test one moment when measured by a pattern of inspiration; some disparity could be seen and pointed out—some deviation either in the organization or in the ordinances of the gospel could be shown to exist. And now after so many centuries have elapsed, and when human wisdom has been exerted to its utmost strength, and the most exalted and gigantic talents displayed to lay a

stable foundation whereon to build, we awake and behold all an empty bubble—a vain show—a phantom of man's creation, with scarcely a vestige of the ancient form, to say nothing of the power. In the midst of all this thick darkness, a young, illiterate, obscure, and inexperienced man announces a message from heaven, before which darkness flees away; human dogmas are overturned; the traditions of ages uprooted; all forms of church government tremble like an aspen leaf at its approach, and the mighty fabric of popular sectarianism is convulsed and shaken to its very foundation. How happens all this? If Joseph Smith were an impostor, whence his superior wisdom? What power inspired his mind in laying the foundation of a church according to the ancient order? How could an impostor so far surpass the combined wisdom of seventeen centuries as to originate a system diverse from every other system under heaven, and yet harmonize with the system of Jesus and his apostles in every particular? What! an impostor discover the gross darkness of ages, and publish a doctrine perfect in every respect, against which not one scriptural argument can be adduced? The idea is preposterous! The purity and infallibility of the doctrine of this great modern prophet is a presumptive evidence of no small moment in favor of his divine mission.

We do not pretend that a perfect doctrine is an infallible evidence in favor of the divine authority of one who teaches it. We can conceive it possible, though not probable, for a man to teach a doctrine unmixed with error, and yet be without authority to administer its ordinances. Swedenborg, Irving, and many others, taught doctrines in some respects true, in other respects false; hence their authority should be rejected, even though they should perform miracles. We have no examples on the records of history, of a doctrine perfect in every respect, being taught by any person or persons, unless they were inspired with divine authority. If Joseph Smith taught a doctrine in any respect false, he should be rejected as an impostor, though he should, like the magicians of Egypt, turn rivers of water into blood, or create frogs in abundance, or even raise the dead like the witch of Endor. On the other hand, if he taught a true and perfect doctrine, he might be sent of God, though he himself should perform no miracle, like John the Baptist, or the prophet Noah, or many other prophets of the Old Testament.

In ancient times, many great prophets were sent of God, and we have no record of their doing miracles, yet their respective messages were of infinite importance, and could not be rejected without condemnation. Where is there a man, no matter how great his attainments, that can show Mr. Smith's doctrine to be false? Did the ancient Saints teach baptism to the penitent believer for the remission of sins? So did Mr. S. Did the Former-Day Saints teach that apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, teachers, deacons, bishops, elders, &c., all inspired of God, were necessary in the church? So did Mr. S. Did the ancient Saints teach that dreams, visions, new revelations, ministrations of angels, healings, tongues, interpretations, and all other spiritual gifts were necessary in the church? So did this modern prophet. Where, then, is the discrepancy between the ancient and modern teaching? No where. The teaching of one is as perfect as the other; and we again assert that this perfect coincidence in teaching, in every point, is a strong presumptive evidence that Mr. Smith was sent of God. (To be Continued.)

CHOCOLATE was first introduced into England from Mexico, in 1520. It was made from the flower of the cocoa-nut, and soon became very popular and universally used in the London coffee-houses.

This practice and principle of insurance is of great antiquity, and was well known in the time of Claudius Caesar, A. D. 43. It is certain that assurance of ships at sea was practiced as early as the year 45, A. D.

#### Heat and Cold Phenomena—The Cause.

We have heard and read much about heat and cold, and we are quite sensitive in our feelings on the subject. But what is heat and what is cold? Many theories have been advanced respecting heat, all the authors of which seem to have committed the blunder of supposing they had demonstrated what heat is, by merely describing its effects. We have never heard of an attempt being made to explain what cold is, beyond that lucid one, "it is the absence of heat," and which is just as applicable to heat—"it is the absence of cold." Both heat and cold produce peculiar effects.

By heat, substances are made to expand; metals to assume the form of gas, and the flinty rock to run like water. Cold, on the other hand, reduces fluids to solids, but like heat it also expands substances. Strong cannon have been burst to pieces, as with gunpowder, by filling them with water and submitting them to severe cold. Rocks are split asunder, and limbs of trees are burst from their trunks during intense cold. If heat is a substance, as it is asserted by some, why may not cold be a substance also? The fact is that heat and cold are just terms in general use for describing certain effects arising from a cause, or from causes not yet distinctly known. We know something respecting the operations of gravity, but no person can tell what gravity is; and it is the same with heat and cold. Faraday has come to the conclusion that all the forces of nature may be traced to electricity in different conditions; and heat and cold being forces of nature would come under his classification as electrical phenomena. The recent "cold term" or cycle, experienced through such an extent of our continent seems to favor his hypothesis, at least so we would conclude from the information published on the subject by E. Merriam, the well known meteorologist. He states that this cold term lasted thirty days, and that very intense cold was experienced in many places which heretofore always enjoyed mild winters. At Waverly, Mo., on the Missouri river, the temperature on the 25th of December was 24 deg. below zero; and on the 9th of January it fell again to the same point; and had there been a wind prevailing at the time, it is believed that all the live stock in that part of the country would have perished, as the temperature was more like that of the Arctic regions than that of the mild south west of the United States.

Mr. Merriam says, in relation to the severe cold, it came down from the high mountains and from the great etherial where the cold holds perpetual dominion. He also alludes to the recent eruption of the great volcano in the Sandwich Islands as having something to do with it, and says: "from the gigantic crater, nine miles in circumference, such a volume of electricity is discharged into the etherial that human estimate cannot count it up." These remarks favor the views of Faraday respecting electricity being the cause of natural forces. On the 12th and 13th ult. myriads of live black bugs fell on the snow at Fairfax, Va., and covered it as with a mantle of velvet; and many other strange things have also taken place during this cold term; such as the shock of an earthquake felt at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the 6th ult., several shocks in Virginia on the 9th, and an electric cloud, which sent forth a current of great length, on the 19th. As earthquakes have heretofore been attributed to electricity, the shocks mentioned in connection with the recent cold term, furnish further proof in favor of Faraday's theory; so that it may be positively true, that the same cause which plates a teaspoon and dispatches a telegraph message, also sends us our cold and hot terms.

By recent accounts from Europe we learn that the cold has been intense there as it has been here. At Odessa, on the Black Sea, the thermometer stood for several days at 37 deg. below zero, and many persons had been frozen to death in their beds. It had also been very cold in England. We have often heard it asserted that when we had a cold winter in America, mild weather used to prevail in

Europe, and vice versa; but the past and present winters have been equally severe on both continents. We wonder if philosophers have observed any peculiarity in the dip of the magnetic needle during such severely cold seasons? —[Scientific American.]

FORCE OF GUNPOWDER.—THE WILMINGTON EXPLOSION.—Some new facts of interest concerning this explosion have been made by Professor Olmstead, who made particular inquiry for scientific purposes, and read a paper on the subject before the Scientific Association at Providence.

It will be recollected that the explosion was occasioned by the fire from the cigar of one of the teamsters, while the wagons loaded with powder were passing through Wilmington. Some of the phenomena were surprising: A splinter from a Venetian blind was blown through an inch board, making as smooth a hole as if pointed with steel.

Metals were often displaced; the shoes were torn off the officers' feet; castors from furniture, and hinges from doors, and a wagon tire was torn off and straightened, and one piece left on a hill a quarter of a mile off. Windows were destroyed for the distance of more than a mile. Those near the spot were burst in, those farther off had the nearer windows burst in, the others out; those farther off were all burst out.

A piano organ near the spot was little injured; one closed, further off, was burst open and nearly ruined. The effect on the animal system was to produce a sense of suffocation at first, and afterwards soreness of the throat, and even hemoptysis. Many were carried some feet and dropped erect. A man on horseback was lifted out of the saddle and dropped into it again.

But the most wondrous effect was exhibited by three depressions where the wagons had stood. The one under the middle wagons was ten feet by five, and three feet deep. It appeared that the earth (macadamized) had not been removed but condensed.

Prof. Olmstead knew of no instance of greater power, even in the great explosion of Brescia, where two millions of pounds of powder exploded, that equalled this. Iron water pipes were broken four or five feet under ground.

TURKISH ORIGIN.—The past history of the family of Louis Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey is full of interesting and marvellous incidents, some of which are probably not generally known to our readers. These two monarchs, now so cordially united in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire, are both grand-sons of American ladies. These ladies were born and raised in the same neighborhood, on the island of Martinique, one of the islands of the West Indies. They were of French origin, and companions and intimate friends in childhood and youth. They were Josephine de Tascher and a Miss S. The history of Josephine is generally known. She went to France, and was married to M. de Beauharnais, by whom she had one son, Eugene, and a daughter, Hortense. Some time after the death of Beauharnais, Josephine was married to Napoleon Bonaparte, and became Empress of France. Her daughter, Hortense, was married to Louis Bonaparte, then King of Holland, and the present Emperor of France is her son by this marriage. Miss S. — quitted the island of Martinique some time before her friend. But the vessel that was carrying her to France was attacked and taken by the Algerine corsairs, and the crew and passengers were made prisoners. But this corsair ship was in turn attacked and pillaged by Tunis pirates, and Miss S. — was carried by them to Constantinople, and offered for sale as a slave. Her extraordinary beauty and accomplishments soon found her a purchaser in the Sultan himself, and she soon became the chief lady of the Seraglio and Sultanas of Turkey. Mahmoud II. was her son, and the present Sultan, Abdul Medjid, is the son of Mahmoud. Thus the two sovereigns who now occupy so large a space in the world's eye, are grand-sons of American creole girls.

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## TO MERCHANTS AND OTHER ADVERTISERS.

As the STANDARD will have a very large circulation among the inhabitants of Utah Territory, independent of its extensive circulation in this State, strong inducements are offered to business men of this vicinity to favor us with their advertising patronage.

There is at present an immense amount of goods purchased by the people of Utah, and San Bernardino County Cal., in this city; at the former point also, the Standard will be read by the hundreds of emigrants who sojourn at that place on their way from the East. We call particular attention of Hotel keepers and others to these facts.

Those merchants who are already aware of the great and constantly increasing trade between the two cities of Great Salt Lake and San Francisco, can appreciate the advantages that are offered.

The cost of advertising will be made as low as can possibly be afforded.

## The Western Standard.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

## Another Thrust at the Mormons.

By the kindness of Elder John T. Caine we have been favored with a copy of the *Hae Hawaii* containing an article on "The Mormons in Utah," published in the Hawaiian language. It is a rich affair, and might repay translation as an item of news, as it contains incidents about Utah never published in the English language, and never heard of by the people of Utah themselves; but, then, any fabrication, no matter how gross, will do for the kanakas; they can not read English, and detection is impossible. The writer feels disposed to shed tears (crocodile's no doubt) over the situation of the people of Utah, more particularly the females. We have read and heard so much of such hypocritical cant from the source whence this article emanates, that we are completely sick of it. Such individuals had better reserve their sympathy for themselves, and the poor beings by whom they are surrounded.

"Mind your own business," is the Mormon creed, and we would recommend it to the especial attention and consideration of the writer of this article. When he does that properly, he will find his time so much occupied in the correction of the evils and the cleansing of the corruption by which he, with his coadjutors, are surrounded neck-deep, that he will find no time to pay attention to the domestic affairs of far-off Utah. Let him investigate the expedients resorted to by many of those connected with the churches over which his brethren exercise pastoral jurisdiction, to obtain the money necessary to supply the numerous demands made upon them by these same pastors, in the shape of sacramental obligations, quarterly dues, monthly offerings and *sa makana aloha*, and when he has made a thorough investigation of these expedients, if he confines his efforts to their eradication, remembering what Moses has said in Deut. xxiii, 18, he will have as large a field before him to labor in as the most expansive philanthropy could wish, without meddling with the Mormons or their affairs. When he has done this, he will be able to unfold a tale that will throw the most ingenious of his present inventions about the Mormons in Utah, completely in the shade. It will be a perfect illustration of "truth stranger than fiction."

It is astonishing that Mormonism, or the Mormons, can not be assailed by any other weapons than ridicule and falsehood—that their system presents no vulnerable spot for them to be attacked reasonably and logically. One would think that after making such bold pretensions, and laying so broad a foundation, there would be some point that would be sufficiently unguarded to afford the assailants an opportunity to overturn their position with advantage. But it is not the case. Wherever the sound of Mormonism has been heard, you will find its enemies invariably pursuing one beaten track in opposition to it, as though they were under the influence of one controlling mind, though they may be of different nations, languages and creeds. There is no appeal to reason, scripture or any thing else that would be likely to test its doctrines properly—no examination of the fruit by which its virtues might be known; but it is one continual stream of the most filthy slanders and abuse about the people, their habits and domestic arrangements. This is the case also on the Sandwich Islands.

Now, there is no occasion for the opponents of Mormonism on the Sandwich Islands, or any where else, to go to Utah for clubs by which to kill the Mormons. They have Mormonism and Mormons in their midst. They can examine it at their leisure, and witness its operations while pursuing their daily avocations. If Mormonism is a corrupt and debasing system, surely its effects upon those who embrace it can not pass unnoticed in the different communities where it is proclaimed. On the Islands particularly, we think there are abundant opportunities of becoming acquainted with the effects

produced by Mormonism, without having to travel three or four thousand miles to get tramped up evidence against it. It has been proclaimed there for years, and its opponents have had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with its vulnerable points, if it had any; and yet we doubt very much whether there has been an attempt made by a single individual of its numerous enemies, to show forth to the people of those lands, in their own language, and by scriptural argument, the fallacies of Mormonism. Why have they not attempted this? Is Mormonism really invulnerable? Is it so perfect a system that no one can be found among the numbers of its enemies whose business it is to preach a gospel, who can successfully expose its weaknesses and errors, that causes them to resort to such disreputable efforts to counteract it? The position at present occupied by the Mormons bears witness to the utter futility of such arguments in stopping the spread of their system.

A comparison might easily be instituted—and with very telling effect—if Mormonism is the system they represent it to be—between the fruits produced by obedience to Mormonism as evidenced by the Mormons, and the fruits of the system advocated by their opponents as shown forth in themselves. Why not do this? Why not show to the poor kanaka, if Mormonism is what they state it is, how widely the Mormons differ from the scriptures in their practice in going forth without purse and scrip—not preaching for hire—and calling upon all men to believe in Jesus, repent of their sins and be baptized for the remission of them, that they may receive the gift of the Holy Ghost; and then point to the course they themselves take, and show how consistent it is with the scriptures to preach for hire, and to tell their converts that they must pay a monthly, quarterly and yearly stipend or they can have none of the benefits of the gospel of the meek and lowly Jesus which they teach? And then, to continue the comparison, show how wrong and contrary to the scripture it is to do as the Mormons teach, to first seek the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness, without paying attention to riches and emolument—how wrong it is to teach that by belief in Jesus, repentance of sin, and baptism for the remission of them, the Holy Ghost can be obtained, or any of the gifts the Mormons say were enjoyed by believers in other ages. Why do they not thus take up the doctrines of Mormonism, item by item, until they have investigated them all, and shown forth to the people by comparison and logical reasoning that they are antagonistic to the scriptures. If they would but take this course, they and their readers would have to deny the Bible, or candidly acknowledge that Mormonism is scriptural, reasonable, and the only system on earth which is according to the pattern laid down by Jesus and his apostles.

## Two Versions of a Story.

It is a common saying, and a true one, that there are two sides to a story, and that to understand the true merits of a case both sides should be heard. We were forcibly reminded of the truth and the necessity of this in perusing the statements of the *Alta California's* Utah correspondent, in last Saturday's issue of that paper. He no doubt thought his reasoning very plausible, and to those unacquainted with the truth of the circumstances to which he alludes it may appear specious; but to a person acquainted with all the facts of the case his sophistry is apparent. The greatest and most self-evident truths may be so represented, or rather misrepresented, as to appear nonsensical and devoid of truth; and the actions of the best and most pure of men may be made to appear base and fraudulent by one who has the disposition to suppress every thing favorable, and to give an undue coloring to the prominent points likely to come in contact with the prejudices of the mass. We have only to remember the course pursued by the chief priests of the Jews at the death of Jesus to be convinced of this. Their story relative to the body of Jesus was specious, and had the semblance of truth, sufficiently so at any rate for the majority of the people to believe it. It was so much in keeping with the previous acts of this "deceiver" and his disciples, that the mass of the Jews were ready to believe it without any testimony, other than the words of the soldiers. Such individuals had no desire to know the truth, if it disagreed with what they already believed; and consequently falsehood was palatable, and suited to their feelings, when it came in a form to build them up in the views they already entertained. They went wherever interest pointed the way, and as the belief that Jesus was the Messiah and had been resurrected, not stolen, conflicted with their fancied interests, they readily swallowed the lie, and were duped. It seemed quite probable that men who had practiced deception for years, and tried to palm off their leader upon the people as the Son of God, the Savior of the world, would be guilty of this last crowning piece of roguery; their fraud would be incomplete without it. Had the body not disappeared so singularly, his words would have been unfulfilled, and he would have been looked upon as an ordinary mortal, not endowed with the attributes ascribed to him by his followers. It was natural, therefore, that they should have recourse to a stratagem of this kind, to sustain the pretensions of their master, and to confirm their own

statements relative to the power and authority they had obtained from him.

By this specious lie, that the disciples had stolen the body, supported by this kind of reasoning, which no doubt appeared very plausible to them, the Jews were deceived; the prejudices they had already imbibed—never having given the subject a thorough investigation—were the means of confirming them in the deception, and thus they were led by the cunning evil one to oppose light and truth with their advocates, until they were hurried down to destruction; and yet they blindly imagined they were all right—they were doing God service, and only arresting the spread of a damnable delusion and heresy which would involve its believers in ruin.

If this correspondent of the *Alta* would but examine himself, and the grounds he has for writing as he does, he would see he is in a somewhat similar situation to that in which the Jews were in when they took the course to which we have alluded. He says, in writing about the situation of the people in Utah, "that it is not a year since we heard boldly proclaimed from the stand, that the Lord would curse the nation of the earth who did not embrace their gospel, with war, pestilence and famine! And that the inhabitants of the States would come up to Egypt (Zion) to buy corn, and all people would bow before the great Prophet, Brigham Young, and acknowledge him their Lord and Master; and by this were all tribes and kindreds to confess and acknowledge him to be the only true and living Prophet of the Lord. But how signally have these false pretenders and impostors failed in their predictions! Instead of 'famine' in the States, as they arrogantly prophesied, there never was a more abundant crop raised; and in the place of the people here raising sufficient to feed the supposed destitute, they are in a state of suffering and starvation for the common necessities of life."

Now, if this man had been desirous of giving the truth in all its details, he would also have informed his readers that this time of scarcity among the Saints had been predicted by these "self-constituted leaders of this people" years before it has taken place, and they, (the people,) have been warned to prepare for it in the strongest and most emphatic language. The people know this, and, therefore, their continued faith—which he confesses is unaccountable to him—in their leaders, and their submission to, what he is pleased to term, the "humbbuggery and tyranny" exercised over them, can be reasonably accounted for. It would not suit his purpose, however, to let these facts be known, it would spoil the story, and it would be deprived of the moral he wished to enforce. Some of the facts must be suppressed for it to have the desired effect, and those that were told must receive a little coloring to pass well, and to cause the contrast between the prediction and the apparent failure to be more striking. A person not thoroughly acquainted with our belief, upon reading this statement, and knowing that the Latter-Day Saints have been predicting "war, pestilence and famine," not only for a year past, but for a score of years and over, might be made to believe that it had been, as he represents, boldly proclaimed from the stand, that "people would bow before the great prophet, and acknowledge him their Lord and Master, and all tribes and kindreds confess and acknowledge him to be the only true and living prophet of the Lord;" and that this would all be accomplished this year. The Mormons believe that "war, famine and pestilence" will come upon the inhabitants of the earth, if they persist in their wickedness, and they also believe that Zion will be comparatively free from these evils; but they do not believe, neither do they prophesy that there will be such a universal acknowledgment of the truths of Mormonism, or of the prophecies uttered by the Mormon prophets, because of the fulfillment of these things. We do not expect to behold—even when plenty reigns in Zion, and men go up there for relief—people divested of all their prejudice and unbelief in consequence of this. Numbers will then, doubtless, find as many reasons for disbelieving Mormonism, and thinking it to be a delusion, as they now have; and they will be as ready to ascribe the prosperity of the Mormons to their cunning, their shrewdness, or any thing else but the blessing and power of God, as they are at present. It would be inconsistent with our repeatedly expressed belief to expect results such as he states we looked for.

Had this man lived in the days of Jesus, and heard his prophecies, with those of his disciples, in relation to the destruction and dispersion of the Jews, and the famine and pestilence with which they would have to contend, and then could have lived to have beheld the crucifixion of Christ, the famine which the disciples endured, with the great persecution they suffered under Nero, events which all happened some years before the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews, he would have been found tauntingly pointing to the prophecies which they had previously uttered, and contrasting them with their apparent failure. As well might he have done so then, under those circumstances, as to do so now to the Mormons; nearly forty years elapsed before they were fulfilled, and if he will only wait that long for the fulfillment of the latter-day apostles' prophecies, we are strongly of the opinion he will not have waited in vain.

He finds fault with the "leaders" because they charge this calamity upon the people for not attending to their duties; and he winds up the paragraph with a pathetic exclamation of wonder, as to how long the people will be humbugged and tyrannized over by such men! Now, if the difficulties they have had lately to contend with, are in consequence of the dilatoriness of the people in attending to their duties, we do not see how it can be "humbbuggery or tyranny" to tell them of it; it is precisely the course that any true prophet would take with the people. It is the course Moses took with the children of Israel. When they erred he told them what their error was, and what it would result in; and if they were overtaken by calamity, he told them the cause of it being brought upon them, and by this means they obtained experience, and were enabled to avoid many difficulties which they undoubtedly would otherwise have fallen into.

This person in his eagerness to obtain evidence to prove Mormonism false, overlooks the fact that the arguments he uses against us, can, with equal consistency, be used against the people of God in other ages, and that if we are to be condemned on such proof, and our condemnation be esteemed just, theirs must also have been, because our situation is pretty much similar to theirs. It is not very difficult to throw a gloss over falsehood and make it appear very plausible and truthful to a superficial observer; and this has evidently been the design of this writer. If he were really an unprejudiced observer of what was passing around him, he might find much to approve and commend in the conduct of the people—much that would be recognized by all good men as being estimable; but this would not suit his depraved taste so well.

It is surprising that if the people are as bad, their leaders as corrupt, and their laws as inefficient, as he represents them to be, that he should remain so long in such a place; why does he not leave for a more pleasant clime and more agreeable society? Or, is he one of those who, he says, "repent the day they ever heard a Mormon sermon, and would almost be willing to sell themselves into slavery to get out of that abominable and priest-ridden country." If he should be one of those poor creatures, and would make his situation known to some of the leaders against whom he inveighs so much, they might raise a subscription to deliver him from such a dreadful situation, and place him once more in a land of freedom and plenty.

A class of such contemptible wretches have always hung around the Mormons like leeches, sucking out their life blood, and doing their best to fatten at their expense, and yet they are found crying out about Mormon corruption and Mormon disloyalty, and the tyranny there is in their midst. Is it not because their knuckles get rapped occasionally by these "leaders," who have sufficient penetration to read their motives, that they make this outcry? There surely must be extraordinary inducements for such virtuous, loyal and very liberal men to dwell in the midst of a community so corrupt, disloyal and hard-hearted as they represent the Mormons to be, especially when they have the poor, which their Bishops have turned away, to feed.

## "Wars and Rumors of Wars."

SCARCELY has the din of war ceased in the East, before we hear the rumor of a war in which our Government is likely to be a principal actor. It is the opinion of many of the knowing ones about Washington, that unless England changes her offensive and aggressive conduct towards us, war is inevitable. The administration appears to be determined to resent at all hazards John Bull's interference with the affairs of Central America. Others are of a contrary opinion, and imagine that the war talk is a little vaporing, unnecessarily indulged in by bellicose individuals to keep up the excitement. The Central American affair England is willing to leave to arbitration, and until this offer is rejected by our Government, war need not be dreaded. Great Britain has refused, however, to recall Mr. Crampton,\* and our Government appear to be determined to furnish him with his passports. It is said, that if our Government persists in their determination to carry this out, that the British Government will pursue the same course to Mr. Dallas. Even this need not bring on a war; we can dispense with the presence of Mr. Crampton at Washington, or an American Minister at the court of St. James, without much difficulty.

The favorable reception of Padre Viji, the Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, by the Cabinet, has placed the Walker-Rivas Government on a firm footing, and has been well received by the people generally. It is said that Marcy was opposed to his reception, but was obliged to succumb to the outside pressure. The friends of the President are of the opinion that this move has strengthened his chance for the nomination at the Cincinnati Convention, on the 3rd of June. Viji, it is said, has been for several weeks the most attractive "lion" in Washington. Luckily for him, he is entirely ignorant of our language, and is, therefore, spared the annoyance of reading and hearing the remarks made about him in the papers and in official and private circles. He is described as being "a rather stout, well-shaven man, whose long-skirted coat, knee-breeches, and black hose, and silver shoe-buckles, accord with the priestly functions which he exercises at

home. His hair is concealed by a sort of brown and slouched cap or cowl; and, though of a very dark complexion, the President does not consider him a Black Republican." Signor Marcoleta, ex-Minister from Nicaragua, protested against his reception, but in vain; Walker, manifest destiny, and the extension of the area of freedom, are in the ascendant, and Signor Marcoleta's protest is, consequently, unnoticed.

There was a very threatening and fearful cloud hanging over Kansas at the last accounts, which gave promise of considerable trouble. A collision was expected between the Free State men, and those acting under the authorities. Large numbers of men fully equipped, had responded to the Governor's Proclamation, and were assembled at Leecompton and Franklin. The Free State men were entrenched at Lawrence, and were determined to resist the execution of process. The progress of the territory was greatly retarded by these operations, and business was completely at a stand still. War hangs like an incubus over this unhappy country, and until it is removed, these discussions ended, their prospects must continue gloomy.

Col. Weller, member of the Senate from Cal., has published a lengthy card to the people of California, in this city's daily papers of Thursday, in which he attempts to explain and justify the recent killing of the waiter in Willard's Hotel, Washington, by his colleague Herbert. He says, the facts have been so shamefully misrepresented by the press that he feels constrained to present the case in its true light. The gentleman, after summing up the evidence, comes to the conclusion, that it was a case of "justifiable homicide" on the part of California's Representative.

## News from the East.

By the arrival of the P. M. S. S. steamer *Golden Gate* on Sunday last, we have received files of *The Mormon* to the 17th ult., and of the *Millennial Star* to the 10th ult.

From the former we learn that the *Enoch Train*, having on board in the vicinity of five hundred and thirty saints under the Presidency of Elder Jas. Ferguson, had arrived in Boston, after a pleasant passage of thirty-eight days. There had been two deaths—one an aged woman and the other a child—and three births during the passage. The Bostonians speak in terms of praise of the company, giving them the credit of being a very superior class for steerage passengers, and of being much more intelligent than the ordinary run of emigrants. They were much complimented for the cleanliness, good order and excellence of arrangement every where manifest. From Boston they took steamer to New York, where they arrived on the 3rd of May; and on the evening of the 4th, they proceeded on their journey to the frontier by the New York and Erie Railroad. Several of the elders who have been on missions to the British Isles and elsewhere, returned on the *Enoch Train*, among the rest we notice the names of Elders Jas. Ferguson, Edmund Ellsworth, Daniel D. McArthur, John J. McAllister, Spicer W. Crandall, Truman Leonard, Nathan T. Porter and John A. Hunt.

The *Millennial Star* notices the departure of the *S. Curling* from Liverpool on the 19th of April for Boston, with 707 souls of the saints on board, under the Presidency of Elders Dan Jones, John Oakley and David Grant. Of this company 550 are from Wales. Elder Richards in a communication to Elder Taylor, New York, writes in relation to the remainder of this season's emigration as follows:

"My next vessel is the *Thornton* for New York, to sail on the 2d of May with about the same number of passengers as the *S. Curling*, part of whom will be through emigrants. To follow that, and take out the balance of the *through emigrants* for this season, I have chartered the *Horizon* for Boston, to sail on the 23d of May. Her capacity is nearly 800 souls, perhaps quite. After this I shall have about one ship load left for the States, which I hope to dispatch by the 1st week in June."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—To insure greater safety in the deliverance of letters, or for some other reason, the Town Council of Liverpool have made a general alteration in the numbers on the doors of places of business etc., in that town, and with the rest the address of Pres. F. D. Richards, the *Millennial Star* office, has been changed from No. 36 to

42 Islington, Liverpool.

All who have occasion to correspond with Pres. Richards, or the Office in Liverpool, will please bear this alteration in mind, as the safe delivery of their letters etc., depends on the address being correctly written.

A NEW EDITION OF THE HYMN BOOK.—As we learn by the *Millennial Star* of the 3rd ult., the eleventh edition of the *Hymn Book*, revised and enlarged, has been issued by Elder F. D. Richards from the press in Liverpool. The present edition makes seventy-four thousand that have been published in England. Since September 1851, the ninth edition of twenty-five thousand has been disposed of, and another edition of ten thousand has been published and forwarded to Utah.

ARRIVAL.—Elder Allen Findlay arrived in Liverpool, England, from Bombay, East Indies, on the 17th of April. He left Bombay on the 30th of Nov., 1855. Elder F. has filled an arduous and difficult mission in that benighted land.

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The past week has passed off more tranquilly than ordinary, and business has been attended to as though no such organization as the Vigilance Committee was in existence. The only very perceptible change is the decrease of crime; not that we think the people are more virtuous and orderly than they were previous to the commencement of the exciting transactions of the past few weeks, but such characters are overawed by the attitude of the Committee, and the summary manner in which they deal out justice. Many of the most notorious for evil have been arrested, notified to leave or have left for more hospitable quarters; and other cities and countries will now receive the benefit of their talents.

On Saturday, according to notice, a mass meeting of the citizens was held in front of the Oriental Hotel. Thousands were in attendance. Several speeches were made, and the resolutions passed at a previous meeting, approving of the necessity of rendering the Vigilance Committee the necessary aid to support them in their position, were almost unanimously adopted. It was an overwhelming demonstration in favor of supporting the action of the Vigilance Committee. Before the meeting adjourned there was considerable confusion created by the attempt of a person to pass resolutions calling upon the different officers to resign, etc. As this part of the entertainment was not down in the programme, it met with many expressions of disapproval and contempt, and the originator, notwithstanding his vigorous efforts to explain and enforce the necessity of such action, was obliged to suspend his operations.

On Tuesday, considerable excitement was exhibited by the announcement that the notorious Pete Wightman, the person indicted by the Grand Jury as an accessory to the murder of Jas. King of Wm., and who has made his escape, was arrested by the Vigilance Committee. People rushed hurriedly to the rooms to ascertain the truth of the report; but they were doomed to be disappointed, for it was soon ascertained that the party under arrest was a man known about San Mateo by the name of 'Bob,' and who was taken as an accomplice or witness in the murder of the Chileno at San Mateo by the man Gray on the election day. It is said that 'Bob' knows the whereabouts of Gray, and that he spirited him away at the time of the murder. It is said that the Committee are preparing a sort of net work from testimony and revelations, that will enable them to surprise many a man who now feels secure in his position.

A notorious individual by the name of Lewis gave himself up to the Vigilance Committee on Tuesday, for protection against the authorities. He was convicted before the Mayor in January last for an assault, and was sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment in the county jail. He was liberated on bail, in consequence of the illness of his family, and was at large when the present excitement broke out. His bondsmen, being holden for him, want him taken into custody. He was notified by the Committee to leave on the 20th, and being ready, he has placed himself in their hands, for protection. On Thursday his bondsmen procured a writ of arrest, and a Deputy Sheriff went to the rooms of the Committee to demand him. The Committee admitted him to their rooms, and gave him the privilege of searching, which he did, but without success.

About one o'clock on Tuesday morning, the guards of the Vigilance Committee discovered fire under the rear portion of a building in close proximity to the building occupied by the Committee. A large quantity of inflammable material had been collected and fired, and it is presumed that it was the intention to create confusion among the guards, and perhaps to destroy the building.

Three individuals of the name of Alex. Purple, Frank Murray and Tom Mulloy, were arrested on Tuesday and conveyed to the Committee rooms.

On Tuesday night a detachment of the Vigilance police, armed with revolvers, visited the residence of Thos. B. Cunningham, for the purpose of taking him into custody. It appears that Cunningham was expecting a visit of the character above intimated, and had prepared himself to make resistance. The Vigilants found no difficulty in procuring an entrance at the street door, but Cunningham refused to accompany them, and drew a revolver and fired upon them; one shot taking effect on the person of one of the guard, making a troublesome but not dangerous flesh wound. Cunningham was conveyed to the Committee rooms and locked up. The precise nature of the charges against Cunningham has not been made public, although it is rumored that the Committee are in possession of evidence connecting him with the manufacture of the famous ballot-box; it is said that it was made under his supervision and in his shop.

We are indebted to J. W. Sullivan of the Newspaper Depot for several numbers of the *Hae Hawaii*, a newspaper published at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands' language.

For the Western Standard.

There is no stronger proof of the debased and corrupt passions, and the mean and vitiated sentiments which actuate many of the leading men in society at the present day, than the fact that it affords them such inhuman satisfaction to witness the sufferings endured by their brethren and sisters in Utah. From one end of the Union to the other, many of the various public journals exult with fiendish malignity, over the severe trials through which the Mormons are called to pass, and rejoice in the erroneous anticipation of seeing them ere long completely annihilated. They seem to regard the afflictions which have befallen the Saints, as an indisputable evidence of their wickedness and corruption, and that they are especially obnoxious to the Deity. Had such individuals lived in the days of Job, they would undoubtedly have accounted him the vilest of men, and taken delight in adding to his sufferings by their taunts and reproaches; had they lived in Joseph's time, his slavery, long imprisonment and various persecutions would have been to them, proof positive of his infamy and treachery; and they would have cried loudly for his blood to atone for his supposed crimes; had they been contemporary with Pharaoh, during the latter part of the time that the Egyptians held the Israelites in bondage, they would have regarded their hardships and privations, and the cruelties practised upon them, as the most incontrovertible evidence of their depravity, they would doubtless have concluded that they were conspiring against the people and government of Egypt, and would have volunteered their assistance to exterminate them from the face of the earth. If their mode of reasoning be correct, we shall be compelled to regard as vile traitors, blasphemers, hypocrites and scoundrels, those whose names are had in honorable remembrance, and who are regarded as the greatest philanthropists and benefactors of their race, for they were all more or less persecuted and evil spoken of, and many of them endured sufferings, the very thought of which makes the blood run chill in the veins.

If we reflect for a few moments we shall find that nearly every great and good man has been evil spoken of and persecuted in his day, and that no great and meritorious enterprise has ever succeeded, no lasting benefit has ever been secured to mankind without sacrifice and suffering. Jesus Christ himself suffered all that human nature could endure, and was finally crucified as a traitor to his country, and a blasphemer against God. The early Christians suffered the most horrible cruelties, they were burnt, racked, sawn asunder, and destroyed by every species of torture which human ingenuity could invent, and this, not as generally believed, on account of their virtues, but for their supposed crimes. The Waldenses and Albigenes were hunted from their homes like wild beasts, and were compelled to take refuge in the dens and caves of the mountains, where half starved, and frequently almost entirely naked, they endeavored to escape the hatred and malignity of their blood-thirsty pursuers; but even there they were followed by their enemies, and at the point of the sword or the spear, driven by hundreds, unarmed and naked, over the rocky precipices of the mountains, and dashed to pieces! When Washington and his little army lay encamped at Valley Forge, exposed to all the rigors of a severe winter, without clothes to protect their almost frozen bodies from the inclemency of the weather, and with scarcely food enough sometimes to sustain life; when defeat and disaster had dispersed his troops, and thousands were deserting the Standard of Liberty; while the snow was crimsoned with the blood which oozed from the naked and frozen feet of the soldiers in their onward march, and the future interests and prosperity of the Republic seemed enshrouded in gloom and darkness, then, no doubt the British concluded that these calamities were proofs of the unrighteousness of the cause in which the Colonists were engaged, and were the just reward of their own misdeeds, while they hoped in a short time to see the insignificant armies of the infantile Republic dispersed and annihilated.

But do we now regard the sufferings and trials endured by these individuals, societies or nations, as judgments sent upon them by the Almighty for their wickedness? No. Their characters, lives and actions, are held up to the world as patterns of virtue, integrity and nobility; and yet doubtless had some of our modern Christian philanthropists who compose the editorial corps, lived then, they would have thought they were doing God service to destroy those against whom the judgments and displeasure of God, were to all appearance so plainly directed.

Lord in the Scriptures we are told that "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth," and that if we are not chastened, then are we bastards and not sons. Here then is some consolation for the poor despised, suffering Mormons. It is true the Mormons are suffering, but judgment must begin at the house of God, and we confidently look for the day when God shall take the cup of trembling and anguish out of the hands of His people, and give it to their oppressors to drink; and verily the nations of the earth will have to drink the very dregs thereof. "If the righteous scarcely are saved, where shall the ungodly and sinner appear?"

We find that the people of God in all ages of the world have been chastened and afflicted; God has said He will have a tried people, that He will purify them as silver that has been refined in the fire seven times, and He sometimes makes use of the nations of earth to scourge His chosen people in order that they may learn obedience; but when they transgress their powers, and exercise unnecessary and uncalled for oppression, God will reward them according to their works, and when He has accomplished His purpose with them, He will surely return and pour out the cup of His indignation upon them, as He did on the Babylonian and other nations who oppressed His people the Jews.

When I have seen the papers exchanging their congratulations and exulting in their anticipated downfall of Mormonism and the Mormons, I have often thought of the description given by John, in the Revelations of the death of the two great Jewish prophets, when the nations of the earth send presents to, and congratulate each other on the death of their enemies; but in the midst of their rejoicing and feasting, their joy is turned to sorrow, and their feasting to anguish of the spirit, and sudden destruction and ruin overtake them; and this generation will soon have something else to do besides rejoice over the calamities of the Mormons, for the cup of their iniquity is nearly full.

NEMA.

An interesting discovery has been made in France with regard to engraving fruit trees. Instead of making use of a graft, a slip is taken from an apple tree, for example, and planted in a potato so that a couple of the buds remain visible. It soon takes root, develops itself, and finally becomes a handsome tree bearing fine fruit. This method is due to a Bohemian gardener.

## Correspondence.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From our Correspondent:

HONOLULU, Oahu, S. I., May 24, '66.

DEAR BROTHER CANNON:

As the *Fanny Major* leaves this morning for San Francisco, I thought I would drop you a few lines, just to say we are all well and getting along about as usual, nothing of unusual interest having transpired since my last.

I have not heard from many of the Elders since they arrived in their new fields of labor; brother Partridge writes from Lanai, that the Saints there continue to feel well, although short of food, occasioned mostly by the extreme drought of this season; no rain had yet fallen, and the grain crops were entirely dried up. The school was in a prosperous condition, the desire among the natives to learn the English language was on the increase, and the time of the Elders there was mostly employed in the school.

Brother Richards writes from Maui, that the Saints there felt well generally speaking; but in many places were suffering for want of food and water. Around Kula and other districts, there has been little or nothing raised this year for want of water, several of the streams used for irrigation being entirely dried up, and the inhabitants have to go two and three miles for water to use in their families; the consequence of this will be, that many will suffer for the necessities of life. No is this famine confined to Maui and Lanai, it seems to be felt more or less on all the islands of the group.

Brother Young writing from Molokai, says, that he was well received by the Saints on that island, among whom their seems to exist considerable faith, if we may judge by their works in administering to the temporal wants of brother Young in providing him a horse to travel, &c.

I have heard nothing from Hawaii as yet, but presume that I shall in a few days.

The brethren to Kauai had arrived there safe; but we have learned nothing further from them.

President Smith arrived here from Maui on the 14th instant, and is now accompanied by brother Bell making a tour around this island; I believe it is his intention to visit nearly all the islands before our October Conference.

Elder Silas S. Smith is in this place, and will probably leave for San Francisco on or about the 1st of June, on the *Francis Palmer*, en route to Utah.

Times in Honolulu are very dull, little or nothing doing, many mechanics out of employ, and not much prospect for better times; I am tired of hearing the cry "hard times," "hard times."

The Legislature is still in session; no business of importance has as yet been transacted. Much time is consumed in foolish and unnecessary debates, yet this session is a decided improvement on previous ones; heretofore the Legislature will convene but once in two years, which movement will be a decided saving to the revenue, and no loss to the Kingdom.

It is officially announced that the King is to be married to Miss Emma Rourke, on the 31st of June. Miss Rourke is the adopted daughter of Dr. Rourke, the King's physician, and grand-daughter of the (island's) celebrated John Young, the friend and companion in arms of Kamehameha I. As Royal marriages are events that do not transpire every day, as a matter of course, this one must create a sensation among all classes, even among our American residents, who although very Republican in their principles, are ever ready to take part in our Royal banquets, and render all the homage due to sacred majesty, even if the subject thereof should be a few shades darker than our fair New England sons; but it can not be wondered at, if in these days of gutta serena, a Yankee's conscience should be found a little elastic.

The *Hae Hawaii* a Native paper recently started here, in its issue of this week, publishes an editorial, through which the writer intended to enlighten the dark minds of his readers upon the conduct of the Mormons in Utah in general, and Brigham Young in particular. If lies will accomplish the editor's object, then indeed he has succeeded to a charm; but I think that although the natives are dark, there are some among them that can tell a probability from an improbability.

As the Mail closes in a few minutes, I must finish, praying the Lord to bless and prosper you continually.

I remain as ever,

Your brother,

JOHN T. CAINE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

The P. M. S. S. steamer *Golden Gate*, arrived in port on Sunday last.

COMMISSIONER TO PANAMA.

Among the passengers by the steamer *George Lane*, from New York to Aspinwall on her late trip, we learn by Freeman & Co.'s Express, was Amos B. Corwin, Esq., formerly U. S. Consul at Panama, who is commissioned by the President of the United States to institute a thorough investigation into the late tragic occurrence at that place.

Mr. Bowline, U. S. Minister at Bogota, has been instructed to co-operate with Mr. Corwin at Panama. It is understood that this mission has been created with the view of demanding satisfaction from the New Granadian Government, if the facts should warrant it, for loss sustained by American citizens, as well as to establish some plan which will insure security for the future to the lives and property of passengers in transit across the isthmus.

EXCERPTS FOR WALKER.

On the day the *David Webster* landed her passengers or company at San Juan del Norte, the schooner *Miss Schaffer*, from New Orleans, landed some two hundred and thirty men, and a quantity of ammunition, under command of Capt. Jacques. Capt. A. D. Rudler was in attendance to guide the men into the interior.

CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON. Mr. Herbert member of Congress from California, who killed Thomas Keating, the head waiter at Willard's Hotel, Washington, has been released on bail of \$10,000 through a writ of *habeas corpus* obtained from Mr. Justice Crawford. In resolving to do this, the Judge decided that the act of Herbert was either "manslaughter" or "justifiable homicide"—not "murder"—and therefore bailable. Mr. Herbert having secured his seat in the House, Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, brought the case before the representatives in a preamble, setting forth the particulars, and also the power inherent in the House to punish or expel its members. He then moved the reference of the case to the Judiciary Committee. Rejected by a vote of 79 to 70.

## RECOGNITION OF WALKER'S GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1866.

The government of Nicaragua has at length been officially recognized by the United States. Padre Villal to-day, for the first time, called at the State Department, when Mr. Marcy immediately received him and conducted him to the President, where he presented his credentials, and met with a cordial reception. The event created a great sensation. The intelligence was immediately telegraphed to New Orleans, and it is believed a steamer will at once leave for San Juan with material aid for Gen. Walker.

## PROTEST OF THE NICARAGUAN EX-MINISTER.

On the afternoon of the 14th Secretary Marcy sent for Mr. Marcolato, ex-Minister from Nicaragua, as an act of courtesy, and informed him of the determination of the administration to receive Padre Villal as Minister from Nicaragua. Mr. Marcolato complained of it as violative of the law of God and the law of nations. He entered his solemn protest against the proceeding, and informed Mr. Marcy that he should prepare an *expose* of all the facts, to be communicated by him to the members of the diplomatic corps resident near this government.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Clayton, of Del., said in the Senate that he had seen in the morning newspapers what purported to be an extract from a letter from a British Minister at Washington, dated March 31, 1866, in which Mr. Crampson says: "It will be within your lordship's recollection that Mr. Clayton was informed by Sir Henry Bulwer, before the treaty of 1850 was signed, that Ruanan was *de jure* and *de facto* a British possession, and Mr. Clayton has, on various occasions since, in conversation with me, stated that he considered Ruanan a British possession, as much as Jamaica or any other British West India island."

Mr. Clayton branded this statement as utterly untrue in every particular. The British Minister must have labored under an hallucination as strange as ever entered the brain of any man, to make such a declaration. Nothing like it had ever escaped him in conversation with Mr. Crampson or any body else. He appealed to Mr. Crittenden who was present at an interview between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crampson, and he corroborated Mr. Clayton's statement, as also did Mr. Fish.

## PRESENTATIONS.

A silver vase has been presented to Mr. Grinnell of New York by the British Government, in token of its esteem and appreciation of his noble munificence in sending an expedition to look for Sir John Franklin. Gold medals have been forwarded to Dr. Kane and his officers, silver ones to each of the crew who sailed with him, and a silver tea service and salver in addition, to the Doctor.

[From the correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

## THE CASE OF MINISTER CRAMPSON.

Washington, May 18. Mr. Crampson's case comes up in Cabinet meeting to-morrow, when he will certainly be dismissed, although Mr. Marcy is decidedly opposed to such a course. The relations existing between Marcy and Crampson are of the most friendly character. Lord Clarendon's reply to Mr. Marcy's letter is very interesting. After a lengthy re-hash of all his previous arguments in the case, Lord Clarendon says: "Therefore, her Majesty's Government concludes that it is not proven that there was any violation of, or any intention to violate any law of the United States."

Mr. Sartiges, the French Minister, has volunteered an opinion to the Executive, that if Mr. Crampson is dismissed, Mr. Dallas' dismissal will surely follow. This opinion I give for what it is worth. He says the British Government will attribute the dismissal of their Minister to causes other than the enlistment difficulty, and will act accordingly.

Mr. Dallas writes that things look most unpromising in London.

General Gadsden has arrived at New Orleans from Mexico. He brings with him an important postal treaty, one of the provisions of which is, that Mexico and the United States shall pay \$25,000 each per annum towards defraying the expenses of steam communication between the two countries along the Gulf of Mexico. He also endeavored to negotiate a commercial treaty, but I am not informed as to its results. I learn that Gadsden has had a tart correspondence with Marcy, on matters and things in general. It will form a curious chapter in diplomatic letter writing.

The Cabinet were in session a long time to-day. Clarendon's reply to Marcy was the subject before them. I am informed they came to no determination in Clarendon's reply which are entirely new to our government, and places the difficulty in another shape altogether. It will be some days before the matter is disposed of.

A distinguished South Carolina politician told Mr. Pierce plainly that a war would ruin the cotton industry, while it would benefit the West; but as Douglas would carry the West, he had better be careful. *Verbum sat. The case lies over.*

I learn this evening that a correspondence has passed between Clayton and Crampson, and the discrepancies and misunderstandings which have existed, have been amicably settled.

DETENTION OF ROBINSON BY THE MINISTERS. Gov. Robinson, traveling eastward with his wife, was arrested at Lexington by the inhabitants, headed by Gen. Shields and other persons of standing there, who were under the impression that he was leaving the territory to avoid the operation of an indictment for "treason."

He consented to remain, and was invited to the house of Mr. Sawyer, a wealthy inhabitant of the place, while a messenger was dispatched to Kansas to ascertain the facts. Every courtesy was shown him. Mrs. Robinson arrived at St. Louis on the 13th, and published a statement of the particulars. She says that the Governor was not aware of the indictment out against him, and that they were going East on business.

## STARTLING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, May 19th, 1866.

Advices from Kansas, to the 14th instant, state that about one thousand men have responded to the proclamation of the U. S. Marshal, and are encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Leecompton, their avowed purpose being to compel the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the Territorial laws. It is said there are about fifteen hundred men in Lawrence, thoroughly armed with rifles, and having two pieces of artillery in their possession. They have erected breast works, and given notice that they will resist all attempts at arrest.

Judge Fane, of Georgia, has been appointed Sheriff until Jones is able to resume the duties of the office. Jones is reported as convalescent, and is expected soon to be out. Fane, it is rumored, has been shot at twice, while in the discharge of his official duties. The regulation of Governor Shannon upon the authorities of Missouri for the return of Robinson was

placed in the hands of the U. S. Marshal Donelson and deputies Preston and Wallace. They left Kansas for Lexington on Wednesday last.

Mr. Brown editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, was arrested while endeavoring to escape from the Territory.

Ex Governor Reeder has fled, but his capture is considered certain.

## The Very Latest.

[By Telegraph via New Orleans.]

St. Louis, May 20.

BATTLE EXPECTED—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Late intelligence from Kansas states the people are responding to Governor Shannon's Proclamation in large numbers. Six hundred men, equipped, have assembled at Leecompton, and five hundred more at Franklin. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the Territory, and a battle is expected shortly.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, writing from Leavenworth on the 17th inst., says that Wednesday is fixed as the day to make the attack on Lawrence. Major Buford's company had been furnished with United States arms by Governor Shannon.

The Free State men were in want of arms and ammunition. The Kansas correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat* says that Mr. Cox of Lawrence had waited on Marshal Donelson to ask his ultimatum. The Marshal replied that every person against whom process had been issued should be surrendered, and that all munitions of war at Lawrence should be given up; and that the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves to obey implicitly all existing enactments. The citizens held a meeting and promised to comply, but the Marshal replied that he did not believe in their promises, and that he considered them traitors and rebels.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.

Col. Jack Allen left here this evening, on the steamer *Sultana*, for New Orleans, with 150 Kentuckians, destined for Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

CRAMPSON NOT DISMISSED.

Mr. Crampson did not receive his dismissal on Saturday. The Cabinet are awaiting the arrival of the *Asia*'s mails.

## European News.

During the fortnight preceding the departure of the California mail, five steamers arrived from Europe, each bringing a few days later news, namely, the *North America*, (the first of the Canadian Company's screw steamships), at Quebec; the *Atlantic*, *Hermes* and *Asia* at New York, and the *America* at Halifax. The *Asia* arrived at New York on the 16th May, bringing Liverpool dates of the 3d, being the latest intelligence.

The Treaty of Peace was formally ratified at Paris on the 27th of April, and on the 29th solemnly proclaimed through the streets of London by the Earl Marshal and Herald, with the ancient pomp and ceremonial, which has not been seen in England since the last peace was proclaimed, fifty-one years ago.

Attached to the Treaty are three separate conventions, as before stated; but the most important document annexed to them is a declaration respecting maritime law. It consists of the following articles:

1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The Governments of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it.

The present declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those Powers who have acceded, or shall accede to it.

The recognition of the rights of neutrals, and the principle of blockade, is what the United States always contended for, but never succeeded in obtaining from the great naval powers. It is now offered to her and others, by those whose interest it has always been to withhold it—in charge, as it were—for the relinquishment of the equally odious practice of private wars.

As before stated, the Russian frontier is "rectified" by the cession of part of Bessarabia, including Ismail and other important fortified towns, by which Russia excludes herself from the Danube. The Black Sea is neutralized, and all naval and military establishments on or near its waters and coasts suppressed. The Aland Isles are never to be fortified. The Danube is opened to foreign commerce through all its navigable course. The Allies and Russia name a commissioner to clear out and improve its channels—the work to be done in two years—after which a permanent commission, to be named by the riverine powers, viz: Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Turkey and the two Principalities, is to superintend every thing connected with the river. The Danubian continue closed (under the provisions of the treaty of 1841) against the ships of war of every nation, near or distant.

Turkey, it appears, carried her point of not inserting the concessions to the Christians in the Treaty. She communicates the firm to the Powers, but it is expressly stipulated that they can not by reason thereof interfere either individually or collectively, in the internal affairs of the empire, or between the Sultan and his subjects. The *unsuspected feature* of the Treaty is an article, for the first time recognizing Turkey as a member of the European system, and declaring that her independence and integrity are matters of European interest. This places Turkey on the same footing as other powers, instead of being merely tolerated, like our Indian tribes, or the East Indian kingdoms lying within the possible range of British cannon shot.

It is impossible to deny that Russia is checked and deeply humiliated. The fruits of the treaty of Adrianople and of years of encroachment are swept away; she loses not only territory, but the command of the Danube, the means of offense to Turkey and Sweden, and the prestige and influence of former victories.

Another treaty (not soented out by the news correspondents), has been concluded between the Queen of England and the Emperors of Austria and France, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Any infraction of it is to be considered a *casus belli*.

The Central American correspondence had been laid before Parliament. Lord Clarendon's first act on his return, was to send the documents to the House of Lords, and, at the same time, they were laid on the table of the House of Commons by Palmerston. They have been published in a voluminous "Blue Book." Sir H. Bulwer said that, as an early

day, he would give notice of the exact terms of the resolution on American affairs.

The Emperor Alexander has, in testimony of his confidence in him, elevated Orloff to the dignity of President of the Council of the Empire, as likewise of the Committee of Ministers, also of those of the Cautious and Siberia.

The Russian Chancellor, Nesselrode, has resigned the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, which he had held so long, and was about to retire to Kessengen for the benefit of his health. He retains the Chancellorship. Prince Alexander Gortschakoff succeeds him in the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Allied troops were leaving the Crimea and Turkey with all possible dispatch. It was believed that a few French and English troops would remain a short time longer at Constantinople to repress any insurrectionary movement occasioned by the reforms. Six thousand Marindians had left.

The expected review of the naval steamships, composing the actual home or disposable squadron of England, came off on the 23d of April, in presence of the Queen and royal family, ministers, and an immense congregation of spectators from all parts of England and from France. The fleet consisted of 240 steamships, of which 24 were line-of-battle ships, (screw), 19 screw frigates and vessels of war, 16 paddle-wheel steamships, 120 screw vessels and gunboats, 5 floating batteries, 50 mortar vessels, 2 powder and shell depots, a hospital ship, in case of accident, and one sailing frigate. At anchor, the fleet covered an expanse of 12 miles.

Great alarm prevails both in England and France lest the return of the allied armies from the Crimea should import some Asiatic plague. The French government have taken precautions to guard against such contingencies, by assigning camps to the troops in desert localities. Half Paris has been lying ill of the quincy.

The government have asked for an allowance of £70,000 a year for the Princess Royal, who is about to marry Prince Frederick William, of Prussia.

Among the official papers presented to Parliament is the reply of Lord Clarendon, on the part of the British Government, to the dispatch of Mr. Marcy, dated 28th December last, in which he announced that Mr. Crampson had become an unacceptable representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington, and requested his recall.

The *Daily News* comments upon the subject as follows: That which Mr. Crampson did was done openly and frankly. He announced to the Cabinet at Washington that the Queen's Government would be glad to receive recruits in Halifax for a foreign legion; and for months and months explained all his plans to Mr. Marcy—showed Mr. Marcy Lord Clarendon's instructions on no account to run any risk of infringing the laws of the United States. He remained in the most confidential communication with Mr. Marcy on the subject; and as soon as it became apparent that the United States Government were averse to the scheme, it was abandoned, and the depot at Halifax was broken up. To ask, under such circumstances, for the recall of Mr. Crampson, is really to invite the English Cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement and gratification of the Government at Washington; and we confidently trust that the good sense of the American people will see the matter in this light.

A BROTHER REVENGING HIS SISTER'S SEDUCTION. Washington, May 15.—Rufus Nally, a young man employed in the blacksmith's department of the Navy Yard, was shot and killed by another young man employed in the same shop, named Daniel Jarboe. It appears that a few minutes before one, while the mechanics were returning from dinner, Jarboe, accompanied by his sister, who is said to be *excellent*, called at the house of Mrs. Irwin, near the Navy Yard, and asked permission to wait a few minutes to see a friend. The request was cheerfully granted and chairs handed to them. But a few minutes had elapsed, when Nally came out from the residence of his mother, which was in the immediate vicinity. Jarboe and his sister went out to meet him, charged him with seducing and refusing to marry her, and appealed to him to fulfill his obligations. Nally refused positively and perseveringly. Jarboe deliberately told him that he must take the consequences and instantly drew a pistol and fired. The ball entered a little below Nally's heart; he hastened home, reached his mother's house, and expired in a few minutes. Jarboe and his sister calmly left the scene. He acknowledged the deed, and told the excited crowd which immediately gathered to be calm; and that he was going to surrender himself immediately. He appeared before Justice Briggs voluntarily, and was committed.

GRIZZLY BEAR KILLED. A Digger Indian lately killed a large Grizzly near the Mokelumne river, and captured her two young cubs. So soon as the event could be communicated to the other Diggers within a circuit of several miles, they assembled and indulged in a grand feast attended by all the jumping and hopping ceremonies peculiar to the tribe.

FROM CARSON VALLEY. Mr. Moses Job reached Placerville on Thursday, the 12th instant, from Carson Valley, making the trip by Johnson's cut off in two and a half days, the road being in good condition. The crops promise a large yield. Miners are doing well, particularly northeast of Truckee. Several trains had already arrived at the Valley from Salt Lake, on their way to California.

WAGON ROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS. The people of Stockton have already subscribed \$2,500 towards opening a wagon road from Big Tree to Carson Valley. At Mokelumne Hill \$1,500 has been subscribed. Thus, more than one half of the sum required, \$6,000, is ready to be applied to the work.

THE second officer of the *Golden Gate* has been accused of murdering one of the hands. It is said he was tied to a post in the engine room within a few feet of the boiler, where the heat was a 105 deg. without any air, and died from congestion of the brain.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES, VARNISH, &c., &c., Washington Street, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

O. & B. keep on hand the LARGEST STOCK in the STATE and at the LOWEST RATES.

INFORMATION WANTED, ABOUT PETER HOAGLAND, a young man who left Great Salt Lake City, U. T. in October 1849, for California, and has since that time been residing in various parts of the Mines.—When last heard from he was in company with a young man by the name of Samuel Fox, from the same place, in the vicinity of Nevada. Any person possessing information as to his whereabouts will confer a favor on his relatives, by communicating with the Editor.

## San Francisco Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Bread—  
Pilot, in barrels, per lb ..... 7 1/2 — 8  
Crakers, in tin ..... 7 — 10

Boots and Shoes—  
Men's Kip Boots, 18 inch ..... \$2 75 a 3 25  
do do 12 " ..... 1 75 a 2 00  
do Wax do 18 " ..... 2 50 a 3 00  
do do 12 " ..... 1 25 a 1 75  
do Grain Sewed Long Leg Boots ..... 2 50 a 3 00  
do Fine Calf Stitched do ..... 6 00 a 6 50  
do do Sewed do ..... 4 50 a 5 00  
Boy's Kip Pegged Boots ..... 1 00 a 1 75  
do Calf do ..... 2 00 a 2 55  
Women's Fine Lasting Gaiters ..... 1 50 a 2 00  
do Calf Pegged Lace Boots ..... 1 00 a 1 25  
do do Sewed do ..... 1 12 a 1 37

Clothing—  
Fancy and Plain Sateen, lined, per pair ..... 1 75 a 2 50  
Fancy Cashmere, per pair ..... 3 — a 4 50  
Fine Clothing, fashionable ..... about cost  
Hickory Shirts ..... 3 50 a 4 50  
Fancy Calico ..... 4 — a 5 —  
White Cotton do, linen bosoms ..... 9 — a 12 —  
Blue flannel overshirts, of good quality, per doz ..... 12 — a —  
Merino Undershirts and Drawers ..... 5 50 a 12 00  
Wool Socks, country knit, per doz ..... 4 — a 6 —

Cigars—  
Regalia, in 110 lbs true Havana ..... 50 — a 80 —  
Imitation do best ..... 15 — a 30 —  
Choice brands, Havana, London and others ..... 30 — a 60 —

Coffee—  
Java, green, per lb ..... — a 15 —  
Mocha ..... — a 13 —  
Rio ..... 11 1/2 — 13 —

Cordage—  
Manila, American made ..... 15 — a 20 —  
Cotton Twine ..... 12 — a 18 —  
Flax and Hemp Twine ..... 12 — a 15 —

Cider—  
Champagne Cider, qts ..... 0 — a 4 —

Candles—  
Sperm, per lb ..... 45 — a 47 1/2  
Adamantine ..... 28 — a 30 —

Coal—  
Scotch ..... — a 21 —  
Oregon ..... 10 — a 12 —  
COPPER, Sheathing, New, per lb ..... 30 — a —  
QUICKSILVER, per quintal ..... — a 50 —

Dry Goods—

## Garden and Conservatory.

**INSECTS ON ROSE-BUSHES AND SHRUBBERY.**—To destroy the slug and green fly on rose-bushes and other delicate shrubbery, the following solution has been found effectual, viz: One pound of whale-oil soap to ten gallons of water, applied with a garden syringe. Care should be used that the solution is not too strong, as in that case it will injure the foliage of tender shrubs or young shoots.

**CURIOUS INSTINCT OF PLANTS.**—Hoare, in his treatise on the vine, gives a striking exemplification of the instinct of plants. A bone was placed in the strong, but dry clay of a vine border. The vine sent out a leading or tap root, directly through the clay to the bone. In its passage through the clay, the main root threw out no fibres; but when it reached the bone, it entirely covered it, by degrees, with the most delicate and minute fibres, like lace, each one sucking at a pore in the bone. On this luscious morsel of a marrow-bone would the vine continue to feed as long as any nutriment remained to be extracted.

**BAROMETRICAL FLOWERS AND PLANTS.**—Chicken weed is an excellent barometer; when the flower expands fully, we need not expect rain for several hours, and should it continue in that state, no rain will disturb the summer's day; when it half conceals its miniature flower, the day is generally showery; but if it entirely shuts up, or veils the white flower with its green mantle, let the traveler put on his great coat. The different species of trefoils always contract their leaves at the approach of a storm; so certainly does this take place, that these plants acquired the name of the husbandman's barometer. The tulip, and several of the compound yellow flowers, all close before the rain. There is a species of wood-sorrel which doubles its leaves before storms. The cauliola, or mountain ebony, rapial, and sensitive plants, observe the same habits.

**"BEAUTY FROM ASHES"—DAHLIAS FROM MUMMIES.**—Lord Lindsay states, that in the course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of Egypt he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least two thousand years of age. On examining the mummy, after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous and bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root brought forth and bloomed in a beautiful dahlia!

**A MAGNIFICENT NEW FLOWER.**—The *Horticulturist* gives a plate and notice of a shrub found in Mason County, North Carolina, said to be a nameless and undescribed variety of Rhododendron, the flower of which is second only in magnificence to the magnolia grandiflora. It grows to the height of four or five feet, and is easily transplanted and cultivated. It is stated that no American flower exceeds this in beauty. Its color is a bright crimson, approaching scarlet; and the petals are composed of twenty or thirty flowers, forming a conical mass nearly of the size of a man's head. The leaves are evergreen, of a deep color. The spot where the plant is found is on the top of almost inaccessible mountains.

**FERTILIZER FOR FLOWER-PLANTS.**—It has been discovered that, for the generality of flowers, and more especially for geraniums and the most delicate specimens of the lily tribe, common glue diluted with a sufficient quantity of water, forms a richer manure than guano or any other yet discovered. Plants placed in sand, on the worst soils, display more beauty when watered with this composition than those grown in the richest mould, and only wet with water.

**THE PRUNING OF GRAPE VINES.**—There are two leading principles that should be always observed in pruning the grape, whatever may be the particular mode adopted. The first is that the vine always bears its shoots on the present year's shoots, which have sprung from buds on the previous year's growth. Secondly, that the full growth and perfect ripening of fruit depends wholly on healthy, well developed leaves, which supply food to the forming berries, and hence the growth must not be allowed to become so thick that the leaves cannot properly develop themselves; nor should the vines be trimmed so closely that there shall not be leaves enough remaining sufficient for the perfection of the fruit.

**A GREEN ROSE.**—At an exhibition of flowers which took place at Mannheim, Germany, a prize was awarded for a very extraordinary floral curiosity—the most notable item in the exhibition—a green rose. The petals of the flower were green, and had somewhat the form of leaves.

**THE TAMARIND.**—The tamarind has been grown in Virginia from seeds, and is highly spoken of as promising to be a valuable acquisition to our fruit trees, especially on the prairie lands of the West. Its growth is rapid, its appearance very ornamental, and it is perfectly free from blight, and from the depredations of the various destructive insects. During the last season the tamarind trees cultivated in

Virginia produced fruit equal in quality to the imported. There is no doubt, therefore, that this tree will in time be extensively and profitably cultivated in the United States.

**ANTIQUITY OF THE ROSE.**—According to Professor Agassiz, the fossils of the rose have yet been discovered by geologists. He thinks the creation of the plant was coeval with that of man.

**FRUIT AND FLOWER CULTURE.**—The increasing interest taken in pomological and floricultural matters in this country, is a hopeful sign. The gardens of the wealthy, filled with choice fruits and beautiful owners, and the nurseries and hot-beds of those who make gardening a business, have greatly improved during the last ten years. Train the vines upon the sunny side of your house—rear the trees and vegetables, and nurse the flowers. Their fragrance will be at your windows, the birds will come and sing to you, and the melon, the plum, the pear, and the apple will be in their season.

**GATHERING THE PERFUME OF FLOWERS.**—The perfume of flowers may be gathered in a very simple manner, and without apparatus. Gather the flowers with as little stalk as possible, and place them in a jar, three parts full of olive or almond oil. After being in the oil twenty-four hours, put them into a coarse cloth and squeeze the oil from them. This process with fresh flowers is to be repeated according to the strength of perfume desired. The oil, being thus thoroughly perfumed with the volatile principle of the flowers, is to be mixed with an equal quantity of pure rectified spirits, and shaken every day for a fortnight, when it may be poured off, ready for use. As the season for sweet-scented blossoms is now approaching, this method may be practically tested, and without any great trouble or expense. It would add to the cultivation of flowers.

## A Daring Deed of Horsemanship.

"If you feel disposed to risk a double-bloom—I am but a poor hunter and can not place more—I shall attempt what a *muchachito* of ten years would consider a feat perhaps."

"And what may that be, Senor Caballero?" asked another officer sneeringly.

"I will check my horse at full gallop on the brow of yonder cliff."

"Within two lengths from the brow?"

"Within two lengths—less—the same distance that is traced here, on the banks of the sequia!"

The surprise created by this announcement held the bystanders for some moments in silence. It was a proposal of such wild and reckless daring that it was difficult to believe that the maker of it was in earnest. Even the two officers were for a moment staggered by it and inclined to fancy the caballero was not serious, but mocking them.

The cliff to which Carlos had pointed was part of the bluff that hemmed in the valley. It was a sort of promontory, however, that jutted out from the general line, so as to be a conspicuous object from the plain below. Its brow was of equal height with the rest of the precipice, of which it was a part—a sort of buttress; and a grassy turf that appeared along its edge was but the continuation of the upper plateau. Its front to the valley was vertical, without terrace or ledge, although horizontal seams traversing its face showed a stratification of lime and sandstone alternating with each other. From the sward upon the valley to the brow above the heights was 1,000 feet, short. To gaze up to it was a trial to delicate nerves; to look down, put the stoutest to the proof. All stood watching him with anxious eyes. Every movement was noted. He first alighted from the saddle, stripped off his mangan, had it carried back and placed out of the way. He next looked to his spurs, to see that the straps were properly buckled. After this he retied his sash, and placed the sombrero firmly on his head. He buttoned his velvet calzones down to his ankles, so that their leather buttons might not flap open and discommode him. His hunting-knife along with the whip, he gave to the charge of Don Juan. His attention was next turned to the horse, that stood all this time with his neck curved proudly, as though he divined that he was to be called upon for some signal service. The bridle was first scrutinized. The great bit—a Mameluke—was carefully examined, lest there might be some flaw or crack in the steel. The head-strap was buckled to its proper tightness, and then the reins were minutely scanned. These were the hairs of a wild horse's tail, closely and neatly platted. The saddle now had its turn. Passing from side to side, Carlos tied both stirrup-leathers, and examined the great wooden blocks which formed the stirrups. The girth was the last as well as the most important object of his solicitude. He loosened the buckles on both sides, and then tightened them, using his knee to effect his purpose. When drawn to his liking, the tip of his finger could not have been passed under the strong leather band.

No wonder he observed all this caution, as the snapping of a strap, or the slipping of a buckle might have hurried him into eternity. Having satisfied himself that all was right, he gathered up the reins and leaped into the saddle. He first directed his horse on a walk along the cliff and within a few feet of its edge. This was to strengthen both himself and the animal.

Presently the walk became a trot, and then a gentle canter. Even this was an exhibition fearful to behold. To those regarding it from below, it was a beautiful but terrible spectacle. After a while he headed back toward the plain, and then stretched into a fair gallop—the gait in which he intended to approach the cliff—he suddenly reined up again, so as to throw his horse nearly on his haunches. Again he resumed the same gallop, and again reined up; and this manœuvre he repeated about a dozen times, now with his horse's head turned toward the cliff, and now in the direction of the plain. At last he was seen to turn toward the cliff, and take his firmest seat in the saddle. The determined glance of his eye showed that the moment had come for the final trial. A slight touch of the spur set the noble brute in motion, and in another moment he was in full gallop, and heading directly for the cliff. The suspense was of short duration. Twenty strides brought horse and horseman close to the verge, or within half a dozen lengths. The reins still hung loose—Carlos dared not tighten them—a touch he knew would bring his horse to a halt, and that, before he had crossed the line, would only be a failure. Another leap—another—yet another! Ho! he is inside. He will be over! Just as the horse appeared about to spring over the horrid brink, the reins were observed to tighten, the fore-hoofs became fixed and spread, and the hips of the noble animal rested on the plain. He was poised at scarce three feet from the edge of the cliff. While in this attitude the horseman raised his right hand, lifted his sombrero, and after waving it round, returned it to his head. A splendid picture from below! The dark forms of both horse and rider were perceived as they drew up on the cliff, and the imposing and graceful attitude was fully developed against the blue back-ground of the sky. The arms, the limbs, the oval out lines of the steed, even the very trappings, could be seen distinctly; and for the short period in which they were poised and motionless, the spectator might have fancied an equestrian statue of bronze, its pedestal the pinnacle of the cliff.

**CURRAN'S INGENUITY.**—A farmer attending a fair with a hundred pounds in his pocket, took the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped. Having occasion for it shortly afterward, he resorted to mine host for payment. But the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what he meant, and was quite sure no such sum had ever been lodged in his hands by the astonished rustic. After ineffectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor, of Barldolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice.

"Have patience, my friend," said Curran: "speak to the landlord civilly—tell him you have left your money with some other person. Take a friend with you, and lodge with him another hundred in the presence of your friend; then come to me."

"He immediately did so, and returned to his legal friend.

"And now I can't see how I am to be the better off for this, if I can get my second hundred back again. What is to be done?"

"Go and ask him for it when he is alone."

"Aye, sir, asking will not do, I am afraid without my witness at any rate."

"Never mind, take my advice," said the counsel; "do as I bid you, and return to me."

"The farmer returned with his hundred, glad to have that again safe in his possession.

"Now, sir, I must be content; but I don't see as I am much better off."

"Well," said the counsel, "now take your friend with you, and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him."

"We need not add the wily landlord found he had been taken off his guard, while our honest friend returned to thank his counsel, exultingly, with both hundreds in his pocket."

**VENTILATING MINES.**—The London Mining Journal contains an account of a new method of ventilating mines, patented by T. Coulson, England. It consists of a reservoir, or hydro-pneumatic box, placed on one side the adit level, supplied with water from a cistern on the surface. A metallic tube descends from the cistern to the vessel in the adit, and the supply is regulated by a self-acting valve. At the top of the metallic tube is a glass one, nicely regulated by a slide, by suspending which, at a certain point, admits no more water than is necessary. To draw in the largest possible quantity of air a vortex is formed, and a continuous stream of air and water varying in proportions according to the distance between the reservoirs and the hydro-pneumatic box, is conveyed from the former into the latter. Here the water and air are separated; the former escaping at the self-acting valve, and the latter being forced through the main tube, which branches off to any part of the mine. At one mine it is now working with a small stream of water, discharging more than one thousand gallons of pure air per hour, at a distance of nearly two hundred and fifty fathoms from the hydro-pneumatic box. This mine must have been abandoned, or a new shaft have been sunk, involving a great expense; the apparatus has completely resuscitated it.

**Universal Panacea—Mormonism!**

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE received, and have on hand, the following works, imported by Elder P. P. Pratt—Illustrative of the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: they can be had by applying at the office of THE WESTERN STANDARD, 118 1/2 Montgomery Street.

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Book of Mormon	2 00
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Buch Mormon	2 00
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Anghoblygyddiaeth "Mormonistaeth!"	
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Y "Lleidr ar y Groes"	
Gwahodol	
Amdiffyniad y Saint	
Llofruddiad Joseph a Hyrum Smith	
Al duw a Ddanfonodd Joseph Smith?	
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Llyfr Mormon, Ei Darddiad	

HAWAIIAN.	
Buke a Moramona	2 00
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LATTER-DAY SAINTS' PUBLICATIONS.	
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THE DESERT NEWS, a quarto of eight pages, published weekly in Great Salt Lake City, is the Organ of the Church in Utah, and is ably edited by the Hon. Albert Carrington. There is a very large amount of most excellent reading matter in the columns of the NEWS. The history of Joseph Smith—the discourses of the First Presidency and Quorum of the Twelve, and other items of Utah news, with the large amount of choice selections, published in this paper, make it invaluable to all interested in the Kingdom of God. We expect to be able hereafter to furnish the "D. N." to all who may wish to subscribe.

TERMS OF Subscription—\$6 per annum.

THE MORMON, a weekly paper published in New York City, by Elder John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles, can be had by applying at this office. We cannot recommend this paper too highly to the Saints, and we are sure that \$2 50—the price of subscription including postage—will be very profitably spent in its purchase. The well known ability of the Editor, Elder John Taylor, is a sufficient guarantee for the style of its reading matter, and requires no eulogium from us to recommend it to the Saints.

We also receive the MILLENNIAL STAR every Mail from Europe, and have a few copies of the seventeenth volume for sale. The STAR is edited and published by Elder Franklin D. Richards one of the Twelve Apostles, and contains, besides a variety of original articles from the masterly pen of the Editor, all the news of interest connected with the Missions of the Church in Europe, with excellent expositions of doctrine from the pens of the different Elders. The price of the STAR in this country, including American and English postage, (which is two cents on each number in both countries,) is \$3 25.

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1-17

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13-17

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14-17

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